

ANOKHIN, V. L.

Determination of the composition of beta emitter mixtures by  
means of absorption in aluminum layers. Radiokhimiia 2 no.4:479-  
484 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Beta rays) (Aluminum)

ANOKHIN, V.L.; ZARINSKIY, V.A.; IVASHKIN, A.V.

High-frequency sensing element for recording yield curves in  
chromatographic apparatus. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:1010-1012 '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut reokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.  
Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny  
AMN SSSR.  
(Chromatographic analysis)

ANOKHIN, V.L. (Moscow)

Principles of the equilibrium theory of the diffusion-concentration  
operations. Zhur. fiz. khim. 18 no.8, 1342-1353. M: 1944.

(MIRA 1811)

U. Institut obshchey i kolloidal'noy khimii AN SSSR i AMN  
SSSR.

L 34616-66 EWT(m)  
ACC NR: AP6026569

SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/003/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Anokhin, V. L. (Moscow); Zheverzheeva, V. F. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Extraction of radioisotope fragments from water by the foam-formation method

SOURCE: Gigiya i sanitariya, no. 3, 1966, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, water purification, water purification equipment, isotope separation, mechanical separation.

ABSTRACT: Over 1,200 experiments were performed with Moscow tap water containing yttrium-91, cerium-144, zirconium-90, cobalt-134, ruthenium-106, iodine-131, circonium and niobium-95. The authors used a glass column 25-30 mm in diameter with a porous glass plate on the bottom to disperse the air blown through. The upper part of the column was bent downward to let out the foam produced. A solution of a precipitant and foaming agent was added to water containing a radioisotope and air was then blown through. The resultant foam gradually filled the top of the column, passed through the outlet, and was collected in a beaker, where it was tested. Aluminum hydroxide, calcium oxalate, etc. were used as precipitants. Gelatin, peptone, sulfanil B, and mixtures of these substances were the foaming agents. Completeness of extraction varied with the isotope, precipitant, and foaming agent used, but the results were sufficiently satisfactory for the authors to recommend the method of foam decontamination for use by itself or as an additional operation in conjunction with coagulation and sedimentation to accelerate the process and achieve a greater degree of decontamination. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 13, 18, 07 / SUBM DATE: 25Jul63 / ORIG REF: 003

UDC: 614.777:[628.349;539.163]

Card 1/1

ANOKHIN, V. N.

"Breeding Work With Sterilized Cattle in Voronezhskaya Oblast."  
Cand Agr Sci, Charkov Ecotechnical Inst, Charkov, 1954. (USSR Biol,  
No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical  
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.  
(14)

KHARCHENKO, B.S.; MEYDEBOR, V.N.; ANOKHIN, V.M.

Results of field studies on cooling well bottoms by injecting  
various fluids. Trudy GrozNII no.10:171-174 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Oil fields--Production methods)

SACHIKOV, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; TOKMACHEV, Yu.K.; ANOKHIN, V.N.

Presence of a streptococcal antigen in rheumatic fever serum.  
Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i imunn. 30 no.12:122 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

IYEVLEVA, L.V.; ANOKHIN, V.N.

Combined therapy and its influence on the dynamics of certain  
immunological indices in patients with rheumatic fever. Klin.  
med. 38 no. 2:76-85 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

ANOKHIN, V. N., CAND MED SCI, "TITERS OF ANTISTREPTO-HYALURONIDASES, ANTISTREPTOLYSIN-O, AND ANTISTREPTOKINASES AS INDICES OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE RHEUMATIC PROCESS AND REACTION OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS NON-SPECIFIC POLYARTHRITIS." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL, 3-61, 229).

NESTERIN, M.F.; ANOKHIN, V.N.

Enzyme excretory function of the alimentary tract during the  
use of prednisone. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.8:37-43  
Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya  
(zav. - prof. O.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR i  
kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - deyatvitel'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) lechebnogo fakul'teta II  
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.  
Predstavлено deyatvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.I. Nesterovym.

ANOKHIN, V.N.; TRABER, D.G.; MUKHLENOV, I.P.; RUMYANTSEVA, Ye.S.

Conversion of carbon monoxide in a suspended catalyst bed. Trudy  
LFI no.54:37-46 '59. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Carbon monoxide) (Catalysis)

... . Author: V. A. — (alias) "John" — in the name of the author and  
team in a competition in a series of materials." Leningrad, 1960, 9 pp. 200 cop  
(Leningrad Technological Institute im Lensoveta; Chair of General Chemical  
Technology) (KL, 43-60, 118)

ANOKHIN, V.N.; TRABER, D.G.; MUKHLEMOV, I.P.

Conversion of carbon monoxide in the fluidized bed of a catalyst..  
Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1740-1745 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Carbon monoxide)

S/064/61/000/007/004/005  
B124/B206

AUTHORS: Chekhov, O. S., Anokhin, V. N., Shekun, B. N., Khiterer, R.Z.

TITLE: Investigation of hydrodynamic processes in a pseudo-diluted solid-particle layer under high pressure

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1961, 48 - 50

TEXT: The hydrodynamics of pseudo-diluted solid-particle layers were investigated at 1-300 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and 25-30°C with a stoichiometric gas mixture used for the synthesis of ammonia. Coke particles of good electrical conductivity and metallic needle- and lamella-shaped filings were used as solid phase. The critical rate velocity of the gas mixture and the height of the pseudo-diluted solid-particle layer during the process were determined. The gas mixture was purified of steam, oil droplets and other impurities, and ducted into a vertical, cylindrical high-pressure column with an inner diameter of 25 mm which contained the solid-particle layer. The mixture was then throttled to atmospheric pressure and its consumption was measured with a rheometer. The transition of the solid-particle layer into the pseudo-diluted state, which corresponded to the critical gas

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S/064/61/000/007/004/005  
B124/B206

Investigation of...

velocity, was brought about by closing the circuit. Above the solid-particle layer there was an electric contact which touched the layer after the beginning of the expansion and thus closed the circuit. The second electric contact was connected to the housing of the high-pressure column. For the determination of the height of the pseudo-diluted solid-particle layers, the distance of the upper surface of the stationary layer from the electric contact in the high-pressure column was varied. The determination results obtained during opening were practically equal to those obtained during closing of the circuit. The experimental results obtained for the critical gas velocities were treated according to the method proposed in Ref. 1 (A. I. Rychkov, N. A. Shakhova, IFZh, No. 9, 92 (1959)) for determining the critical gas velocities at various temperatures and atmospheric pressure (Ref. 2: O. M. Todes, A. K. Bondareva, Khim. nauka i prom., 2, No. 2 (1957)). First, the critical gas velocity  $\omega_{cr}$  (in m/sec) at atmospheric pressure was determined experimentally, this value being a function of the mean particle diameter  $d_{mean}$  and the density of the particles, under absolutely equal conditions. From the known value  $\omega_{cr}$ , the equivalent diameter  $d_e$  of the pores in the layer (in m) was calculated

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Investigation of...

from the equation  $d_e^2 - (0.8\omega_{cr}^2 \cdot \gamma_g \cdot 1/\Delta P \cdot \epsilon_0^2 g) d_e - (73\gamma\omega_{cr} \cdot \gamma_g \cdot 1/\Delta P \epsilon_0 g) = 0$  (1), where  $\omega_{cr}$  is the gas velocity related to the total column diameter,  $\gamma_g$  the density of the gas, 1 the height of the stationary solid-particle layer,  $\Delta P$  the pressure difference,  $\epsilon_0$  the porosity of the stationary solid-particle layer,  $g$  the gravitational acceleration and  $\gamma$  the kinematic viscosity of the gas. The critical velocity of the gas at any pressure was determined from the equivalent diameter by the following equations: 1) for laminar conditions at  $Re < 15$  and  $Ar(1-\epsilon_0) < 1100$ :  $Re = 0.0137Ar(1-\epsilon_0)$  (2); 2) for transition conditions at  $15 < Re < 150$  and  $1100 < Ar(1-\epsilon_0) < 28.2 \cdot 10^3$ ,  $Re = 0.101 [Ar(1-\epsilon_0)]^{0.714}$  (3); 3) for turbulent conditions at  $150 < Re < 1000$  and  $28.2 \cdot 10^3 < Ar(1-\epsilon_0) < 83 \cdot 10^4$ ,  $Re = 0.512 [Ar(1-\epsilon_0)]^{0.556}$  (4); under the given conditions, Reynolds' criterion is  $Re = \omega_{cr} \cdot d_e / \gamma \cdot \epsilon_0$  (5), and Archimedes' criterion  $Ar = (gd_e^3 / \gamma^2) \cdot [(r_p - \gamma_g) / \gamma_g]$  (6), where  $r_p$  denotes the apparent density of the solid particles. Fig. 1 shows the

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experimental results obtained with coke and bronze particles, in the coordinates pressure - critical velocity; likewise, the curves of Eqs. (2), (3) and (4) are recorded with parameters corresponding to experimental conditions. Fig. 2 shows the results obtained in experiments with coke, bronze and aluminum particles, in the coordinates  $\text{Ar}' - \text{Re}'$ . Eqs. (7) and (8):  $\text{Re}' = \text{Ar}' / \{150 [(1-\epsilon_0)/\epsilon_0^3] + \sqrt{(1.75/\epsilon_0^3)\text{Ar}'} \}$  (7) or  $\text{Ar}' = 150 [(1-\epsilon_0)/\epsilon_0^3] \text{Re}' + 1.75 (1/\epsilon_0^3)(\text{Re}')^2$  (8), where  $\text{Re}' = (\omega_{or} d/p)$  and  $\text{Ar}' = (gd^3/y^2) [(\rho_p - \rho_g)/\rho_g]$ , allow the calculation of the pseudo-dilution rate, accurate to 20%. Fig. 3 shows the experimental data for coke particles with a mean diameter of 1.5 mm at various pressures, plotted in the coordinates gas velocity  $W$  - relative height of the pseudo-diluted layer  $H_{rel} = H/H_0$  ( $H$  is the height of the pseudo-diluted layer and  $H_0$  that of the stationary layer), and Fig. 4 the results obtained in experiments with coke particles of 0.24 and 0.83 mm diameter plotted in the logarithmic coordinates  $\text{Ar}' - \text{Re}'$ . The results for the relative height of the pseudo-diluted layers which determine their porosity, may be calculated with an accuracy of 10% from the equation (see Ref. 3: V. D. Goroshko, R. B. Rozenbaum,

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B124/B206

O. M. Todes, Izv. vyssh. uch. zav., Neft' Gaz, No. 1 (1958))  
 $\epsilon = [18Re' + 0.36(Re')^{2/0.21}] / Ar'$  (9). The gas velocity at constant degree of expansion of the pseudo-diluted layer is proportional to the critical velocity at  $Ar' > 10^4$ , which corresponds to the turbulent range. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4

GRETCHOV, G.S.; MICHIN, V.N.; S. N., S.N.; MIKHAEL', ... .

Hydrodynamic processes in a fluidized bed of solid particles  
under high pressure. Khim. prom. no.7:492-4 Jl '61.  
(NTP. 14:7)

(Fluidization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4"

S/080/62/035/001/003/013  
D245, D304

AUTHORS: Anokhin, V. N., Mukhlenov, I. P., Traber, D. G., Chek-  
nov, O. S., Shekun, B. N., and Khiterer, R. Z.

TITLE: Study of the ammonia synthesis in a suspended catalyst layer

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1962, 37-42

TEXT: The authors studied NH<sub>3</sub> synthesis using a suspended layer of activated Fe catalyst (type ПК-1 (GK-1)) with an average particle diameter of 0.18 mm. The temperature dependence of the reaction rate was found to conform to the Arrhenius equation and the activation energy of the catalyst was calculated to be 41,000 kcal/kg-mole., which is in agreement with results obtained by other workers. At pressures of 100, 200 and 300 atm., and over the temperature range studied (400 - 560°C) the reaction rate depended considerably on the grain size of the catalyst. The linear rate of gas flow also affected the degree of uniformity of mixing the gaseous and fluidized catalyst phases and, accordingly, the reaction rates.

Card 1/2

MUKHLENOV, I.P.; TRABER, D.G.; ANOKHIN, V.N.; SAVILOV, D.M.; SHEKUN, B.N.

Synthesis of ammonia in a fluidized catalyst bed. Zhur.  
prikl. khim. 37 no.2:233-239 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta i  
Novomoskovskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4

ANOKHIN, V.N., inzh.; IANYUK, S.Ye., inzh.; OSAICHIIY, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Automatic two-beam electronic oscilloscope with multiple delayed scanning. Trudy VNIIE no.18:122-127 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4"

TAREYEV, Ye.M., prof., doc. sc. AVAKUMOV, V.N., kand. med. nauk, red.; ASTAFYUK, V.S., prof., doc. sc. MEDVEDEV, B.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; BURKOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk; CHURILCOVA, A.I., red.

[Current problems of rheumatology and rheumatogenic problems in rheumatology. Moscow: Meditsina, 1984. 143 p.]

(MIAK 18.12)

J. Akademiya militarnoy mediciny SSSR. Moscow, 1984. Deyatel'nyy otdelen AMN SSSR. 14 - 15 pages.

MINENKO, L.I.; ANOKHIN, V.P.

High-voltage pulse generator with a capacitive load. Prib. i tekhn.  
eksp. 7 no.3:88-89 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i  
avtomatiki pri Tomskom politekhnicheskem institute.  
(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

S/122/61/000/005/008/013  
D221/D304

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,  
and Anokhin, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: Use of ultrasonic vibrations of tool for metal  
cutting

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 5, 1961, 56 - 62

TEXT: The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on metal cutting is described by L.V. Colwell (ref. 1: The effects of high frequency vibrations in grinding, Transactions of the ASME, May 1956, vol. 78, no. 4) UHVV TMAU (TsNIITMASH) filed an application, no. 19574, dated 9.7.1960, in connection with this work. Study of cutting process was made on lathe 163 and 1A62, with the tool as part of the vibratory system. The magnetostriuctive oscillator was cooled with water circulating in the housing. It was fed by an 8 Kw generator YU-10 (UZG-10). Prior to the experiments, the most suitable direction was determined for vibrations, by shoulder machining of steel CT. 3 (ST. 3) which visibly reacts to ultrasonic vibrations of tool

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S/122/61/000/005/008/013

D221/D304

## Use of ultrasonic vibrations of ...

This is particularly noticeable with the use of transformer oil. A thread micrometer was used to measure the thickness of chips. A double microscope indicated microroughness due to machining with and without ultrasonics. Amplitude of tool vibration was indicated by a microscope. The system was tuned to resonance during cutting. Data obtained were tabulated. From above it is possible to deduce that the approach of the direction of vibrations to that of the motion of cutting produced a marked effect on finish and compactness of chips. The introduction of ultrasonic vibrations of tool may, therefore, result in an improvement of the machined surface. Next, the authors investigated the kinematics of the process itself. The work-piece moves to the right (Fig. 2) at a speed of  $v$ , the tool oscillates in the direction of axis z with a swing of  $2A$ . Observation with an oscilloscope revealed that the motion is sinusoidal even during machining. This indicates that the speed of the tool in respect to the workpiece which is the true speed of machining  $v_m = v - \omega A \sin \omega t$ , where  $\omega$  is the circular frequency,  $\omega = 2\pi f$  ( $f$  is the frequency of tool vibrations),  $t$  is time. It follows that in contrast to the usual machining, the speed of cutting in the ca

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Use of ultrasonic vibrations of ...

S/122/61/000/u05/008/013  
D221/D304

se of ultrasonic vibrations of tool is composed of a constant member  $v$  and a variable  $\omega A \sin \omega t$ . The authors introduce  $k = v/\omega A$ , as a coefficient of speed, and then considers two cases of  $k < 1$  and  $k > 1$ . Results of mathematical analysis are given graphically. The action of the tool includes its hammering of the machined metal with ultrasonic frequency. The investigation studied the process of deformation by sudden stoppage of machining and subsequent metallographic analysis of the core in the chip. This revealed that in the case of normal machining there is a well developed build-up which does not exist when ultrasonics are applied. In the latter case the deformation is smaller than in the first case. Microhardness of deformed layer is close to that of the base metal (210 - 240 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) with vibratory tool, whereas in usual machining it reached 550-580 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Study of the dynamics of machining were carried out with a spring indicator dynamometer АДИ-600 (DDI-600) which held the ultrasonic tool, and using steel St. 3, titanium alloy, BT 2 (VT 2) and others. The effects of chip thickness, front rake, speed of machining and amplitude of oscillations were investigated, and plotted. Forced machining was examined in a set-up

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3/121/62/000/006/006/011  
D040/b113

AUTHORS: Isaev, A.I., and Anokhin, V.S.

TITLE: Reaming with the aid of ultrasonic tool vibration

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1962, 22-24

TEXT: Experiments in reaming with a reamer connected to an ultrasonic vibrating system were conducted with 2 different steel grades, and the obtained bore surface finish was class 8 per ТОCT 2789-59 (GOST 2789-59) standard, or 3 classes higher than in normal reaming. The experimental reamer, shown in a photograph, was used on a lathe, 18 mm in diam. and with a 20 mm long work portion (5 mm cutting length, 8 mm gaging portion, and 7 mm back taper). The latter is joined to the ultrasonic system by a concentrator, which is brazed to a magnetostrictive vibrator and contains multiple spiral grooves which transform longitudinal oscillations of the concentrator into circular oscillations of the reamer. Reaming was conducted with a 5% cutting emulsion and a circular oscillation amplitude of 15/ $\mu$ m and higher. Good finish could only be obtained

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5/121/62/000/006/006/011  
D040/D113

Reaming with the aid of ultrasonic tool .....

with left-hand reamer flutes together with right-hand rotation of the machine spindle. The use of ultrasound reduced the reaming time up to 4.2 times, and built-up nose was absent on the cutting edges. Class 8 finish was obtained even in viscous steel 20. The observed effect of different cutting velocity and feed rates is shown graphically. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

S/122/62/000/008/004/004  
D262/L300

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences,  
Professor, and Anokhin, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic vibration on tool  
durability in metal cutting

PERIODICAL: Vostnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1962,  
60 - 63

TEXT: The article describes a series of experiments  
conducted when the vibrations are (a) in the direction of the  
cutting speed, and (b) perpendicular to the worked surface lubri-  
cated by transformer oil. The results of the experiments are re-  
cated in form of graphs and analyzed. They show that in case (a)  
amplitudes of order  $2\text{a} = 10 - 15 \mu\text{m}$  are admissible; in case (b)  
the best results are obtained at amplitudes  $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ , at which  
the tool stability is almost three times greater than without  
oscillations; the stability drops very sharply at higher amplitudes.

Card 1/2

TURBIN, N.V.; ANOKHINA, V.S.

Causes of the "degeneration" of fodder lupine and methods of  
its elimination. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.1:116-132 Ja-F  
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

ANCHIN, V.S., Land. tekhn. nauk

Calculating finished sizes of axial gauges. Vest. mashinostr.  
45 no.4:60-61 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

POZHIDAYEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, dotsent; PAVLOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich,  
dotsent; VADIMOVICH, Ivan Ivanovich, dotsent; KOVAL'SKIY, Anatoly Grigor'yevich, inzh.; ZORUK, Vladimir Luk'yanovich, inzh.;  
ANOKHIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich, inzh.; SERGIYENKO, L., red.;  
BONDARENKO, O., red.; GUSAROV, K., tekhn.red.

[Textile materials for the clothing industry] Materialovedenie  
shveinogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchoi red. N.N.Pozhidaeva. Kiev,  
Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1959. 411 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Clothing industry) (Textile fabrics)

ANOKHIN, V.V., inzh.; KOTOV, M.P., prof.

Investigating deformation relaxation of collagen fiber models.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.prom. no.5:52-58 '59.  
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iksusstvennogo volokna.  
(Collagen)

ANOKHIN, V.V., insh.

Changes occurring in the temperature of "boiling" [shrinkage temperature] and in the linear dimensions of collagen fiber models during "boiling" [thermal shrinkage]. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.prom. no.5:59-68 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennogo volokna.  
(Collagen)

ANOKHIN, V.V., inzh.; KOTOV, M.P., prof.

Invariant characteristics of structural and mechanical properties of products of the chemical processing of gelatin fibers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.prom. no.5:30-39 '60. (MJRA 13:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi.  
(Gelatin)

ANOKHIN, V. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "A Study of the Influence of Several Conditions in the Making of Models From Leather Fiber on Their Physico-Mechanical Properties." Moscow, 1960, 16 pp with graphs (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR; Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry) 130 copies, no price given (KL, 21-60, 122)

BARAMBOYM, Nikolay Konstantinovich; ANOKHIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; RAYTBURD,  
L.L., red.; POSNETUKHIN, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Physics and chemistry of polymer materials of the shoe industry]  
Fizika i khimiia polimernykh materialov obuvnogo proizvodstva.  
Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 242 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Shoe industry) (Polymers)

ANOKHIN, V. V., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Study of Influence of Some Conditions of Obtaining Pattern Tanner's Fiber on their Physical and Mechanical Properties," Moscow, 1961, 14 pp (Moscow Tech. Inst. of Light Indus.) 160 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 262).

L 43769-64 EWT(n)/T/EWT(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6015650 (1) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0059/0059  
*31*  
*B*

INVENTOR: Yudin, A. V.; Anokhin, V. V.; Yegorov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining a synthetic fiber with a polyformaldehyde base.  
Class 29, No. 181237  
*15*

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 59

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polyformaldehyde, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a synthetic fiber with a polyformaldehyde base by molding a spinning solution containing a plasticizer-solvent and completely acetylated polyformaldehyde. To obtain a fiber possessing bactericidal properties, the spinning solution also contains incompletely-acetylated polyformaldehyde. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Mar65/  
07/

Cord 1/1 *ejm*

UDC: 677.494.644' 141

I 23903-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: API009355

S/0078/64/009/001/0218/0220

AUTHOR: Ugay, Ya.; Cordin, V. L.; Anokhin, V. Z.

TITLE: The preparation and certain properties of beryllium antimonide  $\text{Be}_3\text{Sb}_2$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 218-220

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium antimonide synthetic, beryllium antimonide, property, electric resistance, conductivity, beryllium antimonide

ABSTRACT: The study of the Be-Sb system indicates formation of one compound--  $\text{Be}_3\text{Sb}_2$ . Vaporization in a high vacuum furnace was conducted in graphite cylinders; the beryllium readily dissolves tungsten and tantalum. The formation of a compound between Be and Sb depends on the temperature of the backing. The compound  $\text{Be}_3\text{Sb}_2$  is stable in air; data on its electric resistance and the temperature-conductivity function are shown in the enclosures. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

Cord 1/3

L 23903-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009355

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 11 Oct 62

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: iC, GC

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: COO

Card 2/3

7700. ALEXANDER, V. -  
V. V. Krestinov writing in his page 100 political pamphlet  
serial: (118021) Building, government, 1954). Moscow, 1954,  
1954. 12 p. No. 1. 1954. 12 p. -- "The USSR". (SAC-125)  
(\$0.4.00? at 60.73)

CC: Krasnaya Intellig., Vol. 1, 1954

1. ANOKHIN, Ya. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fractions
7. One way of solving arithmetic problems in fractions. Mat. v shkole no. 5, 1952.
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

L 1161-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023147

UR/2892/65/000/004/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Anokhin, Yu. A.; Klimov, L. R. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Solution of the neutron age equation for a plane cosinusoidal source

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 4, 1985, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: radiation source, fast neutron, radiation shielding, neutron scattering

ABSTRACT: By integration of the age equation over the thickness of the shielding for a plane isotropic source of fast neutrons, there is obtained an expression for the flux of intermediate neutrons. For thick shieldings, a simplification of this expression is given. Use of these formulas for calculation of the accumulation factors for neutrons with energies more than 3 ev and less than 0.5 Mev, showed that the values obtained were considerably higher than values obtained by the method of moments. Such a consideration of intermediate sources assumes isotropic scattering of the neutrons. At the same time, the angular distribution of

Card 1/2

L 1161-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023147

the scattered neutrons differs from the isotropic. The article attempts to obtain an expression for a source with another angular distribution, for example, a cosinusoidal source. To this end, it is necessary to solve the age equation for a plane cosinusoidal source. A theoretical mathematical treatment of the subject follows. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 DP

L 31316-66 WW

ACC NR: AP6009791 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/65/000/012/0052/0055

AUTHOR: Anokhin, Yu. S.

45

B

ORG: All-Union Correspondence Institute of Railway Transport Engineers (Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)TITLE: Measurement and recording of instantaneous pressure values in a fluid flow

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, no. 12, 1965, 52-55 GM

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measuring instrument, fluid flow, fluid pressure, pressure transducer

ABSTRACT: The author proposes two electric devices for the measurement of the hydrodynamic pressure in open water flows. One of the devices is based on the determination of the dependence of the output electric signal on the value of the resistance on three-dimensional flow by a jet of the receiving element consisting of a small-diameter round plate. The other device makes it possible to determine the macropulsations of pressure in the flow by means of a hydrometric Pitot tube and a differential manometer with an electronic converter. Both designs of the hydrometric devices use an electronic tube with an external mechanical control (mechanotron) as the converter of the dynamic pressures of the flow into electric signals. Tests performed with the devices show that the application of sensitive electronic pickup elements makes it possible to considerably simplify the electric circuit of the device and to increase the measurement accuracy as compared to other known methods of measure-

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.48.018

L 1901-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)/ETP(b) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024165

UR/0115/65/000/008/0011/0012  
531.767:532

37  
B

AUTHOR: Anokhin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Measurements of instantaneous liquid flow velocities by means of electron tubes with mechanical control WM

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1965, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, flow meter, measuring instrument, flow kinetics

ABSTRACT: Electronic-mechanical transducers (mechanotrons) are used increasingly in the construction of hydrometric instruments for measuring the dynamic and kinematic parameters of a water flow. The operation of a mechanotron is based on the principle of change in the distance between the electrodes of an electron tube. A design is proposed for measuring instantaneous and average velocities in an open water flow at depths up to 20 cm. The sensing element is displaced by the pressure of the flow; this displacement is conveyed to the rod of the mechanotron, causing a displacement of the electrodes and producing an electric signal which corresponds to a given velocity of the liquid. Hydrodynamic testing of the instrument was carried out in hydraulic flumes. Calibration of the instrument for various voltages and sensing elements shows that the maximum error in the scatter of points is Card 1/2

L 1901-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5024163

less than 2%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUMMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IX, ME, EC

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ANOKHIN, Yu.S.

Measuring and recording momentary values of pressure within  
liquid flow. Meteor. i gidrol. no.12:52-55 D '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut inzhenerov zheleznozdrozh-  
nogo transporta.

T. 44780-66 SW(1) 1W

ACC NR: AP6030727

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/008/0050/0051

AUTHOR: Anokhin, Yu. S.ORG: All-Union Correspondence Institute of Railway-Transport  
Engineers (Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo  
transporta)TITLE: An electromechanical method of measuring air-flow velocity <sup>qM</sup>

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, no. 8, 1966, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: wind measurement, wind meter, anemometer, anemograph,  
manometer, meteorologic instrumentABSTRACT: Described is a newly developed differential manometer with  
an electronic converter (see Fig. 1), proposed for use in measuring  
mean wind velocity and recording the results (in pulses up to 10 cps)  
on a graphic recorder or magnetic oscilloscope without a special ampli-  
fier. Wind-induced flexure of the diaphragm causes the two anodes to  
move relative to the stationary vibrotron cathode, thus generating an  
electrical signal in the anode circuit whose magnitude is proportional  
to the recorded wind pressure. When the vibrotron is wire-connected  
into an ordinary balanced bridge circuit, each movable anode forms one  
arm of the bridge with the common cathode. The two-anode system doubles

Card 1/3

UDC: 551.508.5

L 44730-66  
ACC NR: AP6030727

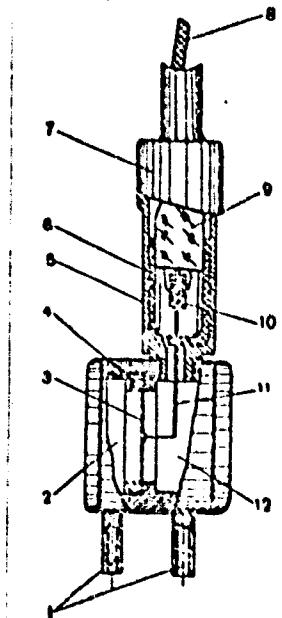


Fig. 1. Differential manometer with an electronic converter.

1 - Static- and pressure-tube connecting pipes;  
2 - wind-pressure cavity; 3 - diaphragm;  
4 - diaphragm set screw; 5 - cylindrical  
casing; 6 - celluloid cement; 7 - connector  
cap; 8 - wires; 9 - vibrotron; 10 - two movable  
anodes; 11 - arm; 12 - static-pressure cavity.

Card 2/3

I. 44780-66

ACC NR: AP6030727

D  
bridge sensitivity and prevents zero drift during voltage fluctuations. The above unit was tested in the hydraulics lab of the Moscow Institute of Railway Transport Engineers. Metal and rubber diaphragms 0.05 and 0.1 mm thick and 20 and 30 mm in diameter were used in testing, and the unit was calibrated with a micromanometer. The results of laboratory tests showed that the manometer is capable of reliable measurements of air-flow pressure to 0.01 mm of water and velocities from 0.5 to 70—80 m/sec. Storage batteries are recommended as a power source to provide better voltage stabilization. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [LB]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 25Aug65/ ATD PRESS: 5079

Card 3/3 awm

TIMOFEYEV, N.N.; ANOKHINA, A.D.; SOROKIN, S.P.; DROZHEVSKIY, N.P.;  
GLUSHTSOV, M.V.; LARIONOV, A.S.; KOZLITIN, G.I.

Block lining of the upper structure of open-hearth furnaces.  
Ogneupory 30 no.11:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Timofeyev, Anokhina).
2. Volgogradskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'"  
(for Sorokin, Drozhevskiy, Glushtsov, Larionov, Kozlitin).

RYBNIKOV, V.A.; ANOKHINA, A.D.

Investigating Zaigrayev deposit dolomites. Ogneupery 18 no.8:  
368-370 '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy institut ogneuperev.  
(Zaigrayev--Dolomite)

TIMOFEEV, N.N.; ANOKHINA, A.D.; KUROCHKIN, P.G.; SAVEL'YEV , A.I.

Unfired, reinforced magnesite-chromite products for the roof of  
open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 29 no.2:73-82 '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Timofeyev, Anokhina). 2. Belo-  
retskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Kurochkin, Savel'yev).

ANOKHINA, A.I., inzh.; ANOKHIN, A.M., inzh.; ELOV, G.A., inzh.

Making and pouring 25GS and 35GS steels into small ingots.  
Stal' 23 no. 3:225-226 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kazakhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4

ISHNOKHAMELEV, N.K.; TURBINSKY, S.M.; ANDRONINA, A.I.; YU.V. V., N.N.

Burning in new settlements. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no. 13-75  
F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4"

KON'KOV, P.I.; ANOKHINA, A.N.

A book which helps improve the quality of fabrics ("Testing the quality of crude and finished fabrics" N.N.Voznesenskii. Reviewed by P.I. Kon'kov, A.N.Anokhina). Tekst. prom. 15 no.5:48-49 My '55. (MIRA 8:t)

L. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom Vtoroy sittsenabivnoy fabriki (for Kon'kov) 2. Zaveduyushchaya nauchno-tehnicheskoy bibliotekoy (for Anokhina)  
(Textile fabrics--Testing) (Voznesenskii,N.N.)

ANOKHINA, Anastasiya Petrovna.

Inst of Therapy, Acad Med Sci USSR, Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 16 April 1954, in the Council of the Inst of Physiology, imeni Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, of her dissertation entitled: "Morphophysiological Study of the Regeneration of Nerve Fibres Through a Formalinized Transplant."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 15, 25 June 55, Fyulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40790

Author : Anokhina, A. P.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of Ganglion Cells of the Coronary Blood  
Vessels in Animal and Man

Orig Pub : V sb.; Ateroskleroz i koronar. nodostatochnost'. M.  
Mnigz, 1956, 275-280

Abstract : The ganglia cells (GC) of the coronary vessels in dog  
and man were studied histologically under experimental  
and pathological conditions. Following the section of  
the vagus nerves of 18 dogs, the synaptic apparatus of  
the GC of the coronary vessels was altered, which proved  
the parasympathetic nature of GC. No corresponding  
deviations from normal were found in GC of the cardiac

Card 1/2

35

ANOKHINA, A.P.; LEVIT, Vladimir Semenovich, red.

[Diagnosis of surgical diseases] Diagnostika khirurgicheskikh  
zabolevaniy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 507 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(SURGERY)

MARDERER, R.T.; IVANOVSKAYA, N.P.; ANOKHINA, A.P.; PONOMAREVA, V.M.

Epidemiological characteristics of poliomyelitis in Kuybyshev,  
1952-1956. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:235 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kuybyshevski institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.  
(KUYBYSHEV—POLIOMYELITIS)

ANOKHINA, A.P., epidemiolog; BELIKOV, L.A., dotsent; GORSHKOVA, N.M.,  
epidemiolog; MEZHUYEVA, T.P., sanitarnyy vrach

Water-borne outbreak of dysentery. Gig.i san. 26 no.12:60-62 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskoy gorodskoy i Kuybyshevskoy rayonnoy sanitarno-  
epidemiologicheskoy stantsiy i kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney  
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(DYSENTERY)

ANOKHINA, A.S.; ARTEMOV, A.K.

Connection between industrial training and the teaching of  
mathematics. Uch.zap.Penz.gos.ped.inst. no.7:3-14 '62.  
(MIRA 16:7)  
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

ZAGAYNOV, G.I., vrach; ANOKHINA, G.M., vrach

Unilateral spasm of accomodation following a trauma of the  
right eye. Oft. zhur. 18 no.1:49 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz glaznogo kabineta Spasskoy polikliniki, Primorskiy kray.



ZALDEKAYEV, I.P., ANOKHINA, I.K.

Addition of acylacetic esters to 2-arylidene-1,3-indandiones.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:840-843 Mr '64. (MIR 17:6)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ANOKHINA, I.M.

Determining the economic efficiency of over-all mechanization and  
automation of production processes. Vest.mash. 41 no.3:70-73 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
(Industrial innovations)(Automation)

38381  
S/070/62/007/003/013/026  
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I.N., Berzina, I.G., Berman, I.B.,  
Sokolov, L.S.

TITLE: The coefficient of linear expansion of crystals of  
KCl irradiated by protons

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 429-432

TEXT: In crystals of KCl the dependence of the coefficient of linear expansion and the dislocation density on the dose of 4.5 Mev protons with which the crystal has been irradiated have been studied. It is shown that the change in the coefficient of linear expansion corresponds to the change in dislocation density. Crystals of KCl, with dimensions about  $25 \times 5 \times 5$  mm, were irradiated in the beam from the cyclotron in the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute at a distance of 5 m from the deflector which gave a dose rate for 4.5 Mev protons of  $6 \times 10^{10}$  protons/cm<sup>2</sup>/sec. The temperature was 20 to 30°C. The thermal expansion coefficient was then measured over the interval 25 to 500°C to  $10^{-8}$  deg<sup>-1</sup>. Graphs are given showing a minimum coefficient of  $345 \times 10^{-7}/\text{deg}$  at a dose of  $10^{14}$  protons/cm<sup>2</sup> increasing linearly to 357 at zero

Card 1/2

S/07C/62/C07/C04/C13/C16  
E021/E455

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I.N., Berzina, I.G., Savintsev, P.A.

TITLE: Coefficient of linear expansion of alkali-halide crystal subjected to radiation

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.4, 1962, 637-639

TEXT: The accuracy of the method was  $10^{-8}$  deg $^{-1}$ . The radiation source was Ra- $\alpha$ -Be with an activity of  $4.8 \times 10^6$  neutrons/sec and a  $\gamma$ -radiation activity of 10 r/min. The radiation dose in all cases was  $4 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$  and 750 r/cm $^2$ . Under these conditions the expansion coefficients of  $25 \times 5 \times 5$  mm NaCl, KCl and KBr crystals were measured in the range 100 to 300°C after irradiation at room temperature. Immediately after irradiation there was an increase in the coefficient and the increase was more marked at higher temperatures. It is suggested that this is due to the appearance of defects in the structure caused by radiation and it is shown that the relation between the expansion coefficient and the radiation dose is similar to that between the

Card 1/2

Coefficient of linear ...

S/070/62/007/004/013/016  
E021/E435

density of dislocations and the radiation dose. After irradiation, if the crystals are held at room temperature, movement of the induced defects occurs; as a result there is a decrease in their total number due to annihilation and formation of coarser structures. The change in density of defects leads to a change of the structure-sensitive characteristics of the crystals. The coefficient of linear expansion of irradiated crystals decreased with time of holding at room temperature and after 8 hours was approximately the same as that of the crystal before irradiation. The coefficient continued to decrease with time up to 28 hours after which time it became constant. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova  
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4034486

S/0058/64/000/003/E078/E078

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 3E617

AUTHOR: Anokhina, I. N.

TITLE: Coefficient of thermal conductivity of irradiated crystals

CITED SOURCE: Mezhvuz. sb. tr. Zap.-Sib. sovet po koordinatsii i planir. nauchno-issled. rabot po tekhn. i yestestv. naukam, vy\*p. 2, 1963, 96-98

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conductivity, potassium chloride crystal, potassium bromide crystal, irradiated crystal, annealing effect

TRANSLATION: The thermal conductivity of KCl and KBr crystals exposed to a Ra-Be source with activity  $4.8 \times 10^6$  neutron/sec and 10 roentgen/min was measured. It was established that the irradiation causes the thermal conductivity of the KCl and KBr crystals to

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4034486

decrease at 25C by 5% and by 4% respectively. Annealing at room temperature leads to a rapid recovery of the properties (the recovery curve shows saturation after ~100 hours). However, the initial value of the thermal conductivity is not attained even at 14 days. It is concluded that the measurement of the thermal conductivity can serve as a method for the investigation of the degree of imperfection of a crystal. L. By\*strov.

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4

PRINCIPAL OF AIRPORT EXPANSION OF INTERCITYED CITIES IN S E ASIA AT COAST LINE -

Card 1 2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4

ACCESSION NO.: AFS006052

Card

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710007-4"

1 3207-56 PTT(+)PWT(+)PPF(+)PPF(+)PPF(+)T/PFC(+)-> PI-4/Pu-4 LJP(c)/  
ESD(g) GS  
ACCESSION NR: AR4039927

S/0058/64/000/004/E081/E081

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4E635

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I. N.; Berzina, I. G.; Savintsev, P. A.

TITLE: Temperature coefficient of linear expansion of crystals  
subjected to irradiation /?

CITED SOURCE: Mezhvuz. zh. tr. Zap.-Sib. sovet po koordinatsii i  
planir. nauchno-tekhnicheskikh rabot po tekhnicheskym naukam. Vyp.

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, neutron irradiation, gamma irradiation,  
coefficient of thermal expansion, crystallography

TRANSLATION: The report contains data on the effect of neutron/gamma and  
gamma irradiation on the linear expansion coefficient of alkali halides  
and alkali metal sulfides. The data were obtained by the method of dilatometry  
using the TGA-11 instrument. The samples were irradiated with neutrons  
from a reactor.

L 6907-63

ACCESSION NR: AR4039927

(by up to 5%) than that of non-irradiated crystals over the entire temperature interval. For KBr the difference between the CEF of irradiated and non-irradiated crystals is observed to increase with temperature, while for KI it is above 120°. This is attributed to the difference in the thermal expansion of the crystal lattice. It is known that the CEF increases with the degree of tightness of the crystal lattice. The irradiation of KI, after which the lattice is to be considered being altered by the loss of a significant number of lattice cations. The dependence of the

its initial value as  $\sim 4 \times 10^{14}$  proton/cm<sup>2</sup>. Under the assumption that the dependence of the dislocation density on the proton-radiation dose is analogous in form, it is concluded that the CLE is connected with the defect density. L. Bystrcov.

SUP CONF : 115

ENCL: 10-1

Page 2 / 2

1961, 17(1) 19-21 EPR & EPFR IN KCl CRYSTALS PR-4 P. A. IMP(-)  
1961, 17(1) 21-24 IR SPECTRA OF KCl CRYSTALS 10-12-1964/2004/2001/E001  
A. FESSEN NER. AKA 199.0

SOURCE: Ref. zh. fiz. Abs. 42614

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I. N., Savil'ev, I. A.

TOPIC: Anomalous effect of alkali halide crystals irradiated by neutrons  
and x rays.

1961, 17(1) 21-24 IR SPECTRA OF KCl CRYSTALS PR-4 P. A. IMP(-)  
1961, 17(1) 21-24 IR SPECTRA OF KCl CRYSTALS PR-4 P. A. IMP(-)  
2. 1963, 104-105

TOPIC: alkali halide, neutron irradiation, x-ray irradiation,  
irradiating coefficient of thermal expansion, single crystal, potassium  
chloride compound

TRANSLATION: The dependence of the coefficient of linear expansion  
(CLE) of KCl single crystals was investigated as a function of the

Code 1/3

L 6908-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039926

irradiation dose with neutrons ( $0.5 \times 10^3$ -- $14 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$ ) and x-rays ( $1 \times 10^3$ -- $8 \times 10^3$  roentgen). It is found that under neutron irradiation the CIE vs. dose curve first drops to a minimum at  $0.8 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$ , and then rises sharply to a maximum at  $3.5 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$ , going over into the region of positive values at  $1.2 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$ . After going through the maximum, the curve again drops, first rapidly, and then slowly at doses  $> 8 \times 10^{10}$  neutron/cm $^2$ , but remains in the positive region. In the case of x-ray exposure to x-rays, the CIE vs. dose curve first increases to a maximum at  $10^3$  roentgen and then decreases almost linearly in the interval of  $10^3$  to  $10^4$  roentgen, reaching zero at the negative region at  $\sim 10^4$  roentgen. When the dose is increased to  $\sim 10^5$  roentgen, the CIE curve again forms a positive value constant. The irradiation of cellulose acetate by gamma rays X-137 and Na-22 at 100°K and 800°K, with the same dose rate as X-137 and Na-22, gives the same results as the above. The effect of temperature on the CIE is very small, especially at low temperatures, because the CIE is proportional to the square of the temperature.

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L 6908-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039926

an irradiated sample. An increase of the relaxation temperature  
is often taken to accelerate the recovery process. At an appropriate  
temperature the rate of the relaxation of the initial state will be  
approximately 10% per day. This is not

SUB CODE: SS

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ANOKHINA, I.P.

Study of the functional state of the central nervous system in  
reactive stupor through administration of various pharmacological  
substances. Prob.sud.psikh. 10:117-126'61. (MIRA 16:7)  
(STUPOR) (PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH)

ANNA, I. A.

Study on the reticular formation of the brainstem in disorders  
of motor functions in chronic reactive states. Probl. obshchest  
i sud. psich. no.14:229-236 '63. (MIKA 1819)

KUZNETSOVA, I.F.; FALKINA, D.A.; ANOKHINA, K.P., red.; KREMENETSKAYA, A.V., red.; EL'BERT, O.A., red.

[Scientific and technological information in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; a bibliographic index to the literature published in 1960 and 1961] Nauchno-tehnicheskaya informatsiya za 1960-1961 gg. Moskva, 1962. 215 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

(Bibliography--Science) (Bibliography--Technology)

ANATOL'YEVSKIY, Pavel Aramovich; SHNEYEROV, Osip Markovich. Prinimale  
uchastiye: ANOKHINA, K.T., PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, nauchnyy red.; BATRIKOV, V.A., red.

[Hydrogeological observations in boring and testing wells for  
water supply; methodological directions] Gidrogeologicheskie  
nabliudenija pri bureniij i oprobovaniij skvashin dlia vodosnab-  
zhenija; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Pod nauchn.red. N.A.Plotni-  
kova. Moskva, M-vo stroit.RSFSR, Glavspetspromstroi, 1959.  
(MIRA 12:12)  
147 p.

1. Gosudarstvennyy Proyektnyy institut "Spetsstroyprojekt" (for  
Anatol'yevskiy, Shneyerov).  
(Water-supply engineering) (Boring)

ALDATOV, T.N.; ANATOL'IEVSKII, P.A.; ANOKHINA, K.T.; ORECHKIN, P.M.;  
PLOKHOV, V.I.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glavnnyy red.;  
PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel'  
nauk RSFSR, red.; KAZ'MIN-BALASHOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV,  
D.V., red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV,  
K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.O., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.;  
NIKOLAEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SHERSHUKOVA, M.A., red.izd-va;  
TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual for specialized work; design and construction of water-supply  
wells] Spravochnik po spetsial'nym rabotam; proektirovaniye i sooruzhe-  
nie skvashin dlja vodosnabzheniya. Pod obshchey red. N.A.Plotnikova.  
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialist.,  
1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh sooru-  
sheniy promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.  
(Wells)

BUBNOV, Ye.S., red.; ANOKHINA, L.A., red.; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Core drilling of geological test holes with air] Burenie  
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